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NEWS	5	NOV 26 Two new SET commands increase convenience of STN searching
NEWS	6	DEC 01 ChemPort single article sales feature unavailable
NEWS	7	DEC 12 GBFULL now offers single source for full-text coverage of complete UK patent families
NEWS	8	DEC 17 Fifty-one pharmaceutical ingredients added to PS
NEWS	9	JAN 06 The retention policy for unread STNmail messages will change in 2009 for STN-Columbus and STN-Tokyo
NEWS	10	JAN 07 WPIDS, WPIINDEX, and WPIX enhanced Japanese Patent Classification Data

NEWS EXPRESS JUNE 27 08 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V8.3,  
AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 23 JUNE 2008.

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FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 20:49:42 ON 25 JAN 2009  
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 25 Jan 2009 VOL 150 ISS 5  
FILE LAST UPDATED: 23 Jan 2009 (20090123/ED)

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This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

=> s diaryliodonium salt  
    718 DIARYLIODONIUM  
    876552 SALT  
L1     233 DIARYLIODONIUM SALT  
      (DIARYLIODONIUM(W)SALT)

=> s l1 and solid phase  
    1178432 SOLID  
    1946942 PHASE  
    116218 SOLID PHASE  
      (SOLID(W)PHASE)  
L2     0 L1 AND SOLID PHASE

=> s l1 and solid  
    1178432 SOLID  
L3     2 L1 AND SOLID

=> d l3 ibib abs 1-  
YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM 2 ANSWERS - CONTINUE? Y/(N):y

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:469386 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:180480  
TITLE: Highly thermally resistant UV-curable poly(siloxane)s  
bearing bulky substituents  
AUTHOR(S): Kowalewska, A.; Stanczyk, W. A.  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Centre of Molecular and Macromolecular Studies, Polish  
Academy of Sciences, Lodz, 90-363, Pol.  
SOURCE: Chemistry of Materials (2003), 15(15), 2991-2997  
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: English

AB Novel thermally stable polysiloxanes with bulky side chain tris(trimethylsilyl)hexyl and reactive glycidoxypropyl substituents were synthesized via hydrosilylation of polysiloxanes and were further crosslinked in the presence of a diaryliodonium salt upon exposure to UV light. The crosslinking was necessary to stabilize the shape of the linear tris(trimethylsilyl)hexyl group modified siloxanes which potentially can be used as membranes for fluid separation at high temps. Formation of oligoether crosslinking chains was proved by solid state <sup>13</sup>C NMR analyses. Six copolymers of diverse mol. architecture were made based on methylsiloxane, i.e., PS-120, and methylsiloxane-co-dimethylsiloxane, i.e., HMS-501, backbones. The ratio between [tris(trimethylsilyl)hexyl](methyl)-siloxane and

(glycidoxypyropyl)(methyl)siloxane monomeric units in the polymer chain, ranging from 0.5 to 5.4, was found to be an important factor affecting the thermal properties of crosslinked films, as shown by TGA.

REFERENCE COUNT: 27 THERE ARE 27 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1959:94567 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 53:94567

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 53:170301,17031a-g

TITLE: Decomposition of asymmetric diaryliodonium salts with tin powder in the presence of tin dichloride

AUTHOR(S): Ptitsyna, O. A.; Reutov, O. A.; Turchinskii, M. F.

CORPORATE SOURCE: M. V. Lomonosov State Univ., Moscow

SOURCE: Nauchnye Doklady Vysshei Shkoly, Khimiya i Khimicheskaya Tekhnologiya (1959), (No. 1), 138-40

CODEN: NDVSAJ; ISSN: 0470-469X

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB The presence of electron-acceptor groups in the C6H6 rings of the diaryliodonium chlorides, e.g. (m-O2NC6H4)2ICl and (m-EtO2CC6H4)2ICl, prevented the formation of Sn organic compds.; moreover, diaryliodonium chlorides of this type did not give double salts with SnCl2. It was concluded that the formation of Sn organic compds. took place through a state of double iodonium salts: 2Ar2ICl.SnCl2 + Sn → Ar2SnCl2+2ArI + 2SnCl2. In all cases of decomposition of the asymmetric diaryliodonium chlorides with Sn powder in the presence of SnCl2, the more electroneg. radical became attached to Sn. The decomposition of iodonium salts containing nitro groups did not yield organotin compds. and the reaction was always accompanied by a high degree of resin formation. Phenyl-p-anisyl iodonium chloride (3.5 g.) and 1.9 g. SnCl2 in 6 ml. acetone(I) was treated with 1.2 g. Sn, the mixture stirred 5 hrs., kept overnight, the unreacted Sn filtered off, the solvent evaporated, the residue treated with HCl (1:1), extracted with C6H6, the C6H6 evaporated, the remaining oil dissolved in alc., hydrolyzed with dilute NH4OH, the precipitate filtered off, and washed with alc.

and large amts. of Et2O to yield 34% Ph2SnO, m. 38° (ligroine); the alc.-Et2O filtrate was evaporated, and the residue distilled with steam to yield

34% p-iodoanisole, m. 49-50°. A solution of 7.2 g.

o-tolyl-p-anisyl iodonium chloride and 3.8 g. SnCl2 in 10 ml. I treated with 2.4 g. Sn powder gave 53% (o-MeC6H4)2SnO, identified as the 8-hydroxyquinoline(II) complex as follows: di-o-tolyltin dichloride (0.37 g.) and 0.3 g. II were heated 3 hrs. in MeOH, and the precipitate was repprd. by alc. from CHCl3, m. 273-4°.

p-Carbethoxy-phenyl-p-anisyl iodonium chloride (III) (4.2 g.) and 1.9 g. SnCl2 treated with 1.2 g. Sn powder in 15 ml. I gave 36% (p-EtO2CC6H4)2SnO, identified as its II complex, m. 214-16° (CHCl3) obtained by the method of Eskin, et al. (C.A. 32, 53867).

Ph(m-EtO2CC6H4)ICl (7.6 g.) and 3.8 g. SnCl2 similarly treated with 2.4 g. Sn powder in 10 ml. I yielded 40% (m-EtO2CC6H4)2SnO, which was converted into (m-EtO2CC6H4)2SnCl2 by dissolving in glacial AcOH and pouring the solution in dilute (1:1) HCl, m. 95-6° (ligroine). The following salts were prepared for the 1st time: III, o-tolyl-p-anisyl iodonium chloride(IV), m-nitrophenyl-p-anisyl iodonium chloride(V), and p-nitrophenyl-p-anisyl iodonium chloride(VI). To a solution of Et p-iodosobenzoate (9 g.) in 150 ml. glacial AcOH was added 9 ml. anisole and 1 ml. concentrated H2SO4, the mixture kept at 10-15°, 0.5 hr., 100 ml. H2O added, the mixture extracted twice with 30 ml. Et2O, and solid NH4Cl added to yield 35% III, m. 150-2°; a small amount of p-carbethoxyphenyl-p-anisyl iodonium bromide, m. 164-5° (alc.), was precipitated by NaBr from the filtrate. o-Iodosotoluene (20 g.) and 108 g. anisole were dissolved in 500 ml. glacial AcOH, 7 ml. concentrated H2SO4

added dropwise while the temperature was kept between 10-15°, and treated as above for III to yield 46% IV, m. 167-8° (H<sub>2</sub>O).  
m-Iodosonitrobenzene, obtained from 15.3 g. PhNO<sub>2</sub> according to Masson and Hanley (C.A. 33, 1517) was dissolved in 700 ml. glacial AcOH, 50 ml. Ac<sub>2</sub>O, and 20 ml. anisole, 10 ml. concentrated H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> added dropwise, and after 0.5 hr. the mixt treated as above for III to yield 62% V, m. 184-5° (alc.).  
p-Nitroiodosobenzene (0.3 g.) was dissolved in 20 ml. glacial AcOH and 0.3 ml. anisole, 5 drops concentrated H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> added, after 10 min. the mixture diluted  
with H<sub>2</sub>O, the solution extracted with Et<sub>2</sub>O, and the aqueous layer treated with a  
solution of NH<sub>4</sub>Cl to yield 46% VI, m. 171-2° (alc.).

=> s solid (next) phase

MISSING OPERATOR 'SOLID' (NEXT)

The search profile that was entered contains terms or nested terms that are not separated by a logical operator.

=> S (SOLID (W) PHASE)

1178432 SOLID

1946942 PHASE

L4 116218 (SOLID (W) PHASE)

=> s 14 and diaryliodonium

718 DIARYLIODONIUM

L5 4 L4 AND DIARYLIODONIUM

=> s 14 and aryliodonium

211 ARYLIODONIUM

L6 2 L4 AND ARYLIODONIUM

=> s 15 or 16

L7 4 L5 OR L6

=> d 17 ibib abs 1-

YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM 4 ANSWERS - CONTINUE? Y/(N):y

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:658679 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:350032

TITLE: Hypervalent iodine in synthesis 58: synthesis of aryl esters of dithiocarbamic acids using polymeric diaryliodonium salts

AUTHOR(S): Chen, Da-Jun; Chen, Zhen-Chu

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry, Zhejiang Univ. at Xixi Campus, Hangzhou, 310028, Peop. Rep. China

SOURCE: Journal of Chemical Research, Synopses (2000), (7), 352-353

CODEN: JRPSCD; ISSN: 0308-2342

PUBLISHER: Science Reviews Ltd.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 133:350032

AB Polymer-supported diaryliodonium salts were prepared and employed as aryl transfer reagents for the synthesis of aryl esters of dithiocarbamic acids.

REFERENCE COUNT: 28 THERE ARE 28 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:591959 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:296244

TITLE: Hypervalent iodine in synthesis 59: application of polymeric diaryliodonium salts as aryl transfer reagents in SPOS

AUTHOR(S): Chen, Da-Jun; Chen, Zhen-Chu

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, 310028, Peop. Rep. China

SOURCE: Synlett (2000), (8), 1175-1177  
CODEN: SYNLES; ISSN: 0936-5214

PUBLISHER: Georg Thieme Verlag

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 133:296244

AB Polymeric diaryliodonium salts were employed as aryl transfer reagents in the Pd(II) catalyzed cross-coupling reaction with salicylaldehydes, and could be regenerated and recycled for the same reactions.

REFERENCE COUNT: 19 THERE ARE 19 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 3 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:533278 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 105:133278

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 105:21489a,21490a

TITLE: Arynic species: effect of substituents on the reactivity of monosubstituted dehydrobenzenes

AUTHOR(S): Gavina, F.; Luis, S. V.; Costero, A. M.; Gil, P.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Quim. Org., Univ. Valencia, Castellon de la Plana, Spain

SOURCE: Tetrahedron (1986), 42(1), 155-66  
CODEN: TETRAB; ISSN: 0040-4020

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Evidence is presented demonstrating the existence of free dehydrobenzenes in the thermal decomposition of diaryliodonium-2-carboxylates. o-Benzene itself and its 4-methyl-, 4-chloro-, 4-bromo- and 4-nitro derivs. are generated from insol. polymer-bound precursors and trapped by a 2nd solid phase in Diels-Alder reactions. Lifetimes for these elusive species are determined

L7 ANSWER 4 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1980:224145 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 92:224145

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 92:36147a,36150a

TITLE: Long-wavelength photooxidation of octacyanomolybdate(IV)

AUTHOR(S): Hennig, H.; Rehorek, D.; Salvetter, J.; Hantschmann, A.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Sekt. Chem., Karl-Marx-Univ., Leipzig, 701, Ger. Dem. Rep.

SOURCE: Conference on Coordination Chemistry (1978), 7th, 61-3  
CODEN: FCCHDB; ISSN: 0139-9535

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Tetrakis(diaryliodonium) octacyanomolybdates [(RC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>I]<sub>4</sub>[Mo(CN)<sub>8</sub>] (R = H, p-Cl, p-Me) undergo a photoredox reaction in solid phase and diluted solns. (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>, MeOH, CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>) by long-wavelength irradiation (>350 nm) and produce [Mo(CN)<sub>8</sub>]<sup>3-</sup>. The ESR parameters of the Mo(V) complex are given. Aryl radicals were detected during the photolysis in C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub> by the use of nitrosodurool as a spin-trapping agent. The results indicate that the Mo(V) complex is produced by electron transfer to the diaryliodonium ion.